

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE
IN *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE* MOVIE**



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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN *THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE* MOVIE

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Abstract

The research paper analyzes noun phrase in subtitling *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The study aims (1) to identify subtitling variations of noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and (2) to describe the readability subtitling of noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the movie entitled *The Magic of Belle Isle* and its subtitling. The data of this study is clauses and sentences consisting noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. Data source used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper and the informants or three raters. The researcher uses document, questionnaire, and interview three raters in collecting data. The data are analyzed by using comparing method.

Based on the analysis, there are 6 types of English noun phrase. 514 data or 75.8% of the data are covered by noun phrase type 1 translated into 15 variations in Indonesian noun phrase. NP1 subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%, NP2 subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%, NP3 subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%, NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%, NP7 subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%, then NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. So, it finds 674 data or 100% in subtitling variation.

In their readability, NP1 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP2 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP3 subtitling variation has score 3, NP4 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP7 subtitling variation has score 2.8, and NP8 subtitling variation has score 3. Based on the average of the three raters 623 data or 92.4% belongs to high readability with parameter 2.7 – 3. In the parameter 2 – 2.6 finds 46 data or 6.8% is medium readability. Then, 5 data or 0.8% in parameter < 2 belongs to low readability. It can be concluded that 99.7% data noun phrase subtitling variations are readable.

Keyword: *translation, subtitling, noun phrase, variation, readability*

A. Introduction

Watching movie that uses foreign language sometimes is difficult to understand. To understand the foreign language easier, the subtitle or the translation can be one solution. Catford (1965: 10) stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL), translation is as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be preserved. In translation, when translate per word or per phrase the translator should know about translation shift. Catford (1965) in Lea Cyrus (2009: 90) defined of translation shift relies on his distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organisation of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translation of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift, of which there are two major types: level shifts and category shifts. Translation shift can be found in some phrases such as verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, and prepositional phrase. The branch of translation studies is also subtitle. According to Thompson (2000) subtitle is a printed translation of the dialogue of a source language audio visual shown at the bottom of the screen. On the other side, Luyken et al. (1991: 31) defined subtitle is condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitles appear and disappear to coincide in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue and are almost always added to the screen image at a later date as a post-production activity. In this research, the writer will analyze the noun phrase's subtitling in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie.

There are a lot of noun phrases found in this movie. Morley (2000: 53) stated that noun phrase is the nominal phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword. For example:

SL : It's ash from **the fire**.

TL : Abu dari *kebakaran*.

From the data above there is noun phrase which is found. A noun phrase **the fire** is translated into noun as *kebakaran*. **the fire** is a noun phrase which has **the** as pre-modifier as determiner and the noun **fire** as a head, *kebakaran* is a noun. There is a translation level shift in that data because noun phrase is translated into noun. The phrase **the fire** is suitable when it is translated into *kebakaran*. So, the sentence "It's ash from the fire" is equivalent with "Abu dari *kebakaran*". The other example is as follows:

SL : I need **a drink**.

TL : Aku perlu *minum*.

In that data, **a drink** is noun phrase that is translated into *minum*. The data above consists of translation level shift, where the noun phrase **a drink** is translated into noun *minum*. **a drink** is a noun phrase which has **drink** as a noun as a head and **a** as modifier as determiner. The phrase **a drink** is equivalent with the meaning *minum*. So, both of the sentence are equivalent.

The aims of this study are (1) to identify subtitling variations of noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and (2) to describe the readability subtitling of noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The analysis of noun phrase subtitling will focus on the subtitling variation and the readability of itself.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer will show some previous studies that have been done. It is conducted by Haryanti (UMS, 2014) in her research entitled *Translation Shifts of Noun in The Oldman and the Sea, A Farewell to Arms and Their Translation Version* uses descriptive qualitative that aims to classifying the translation shift of nouns, the accuracy of the shifts, and the differences of shifts in the two novels. The data are all sentences containing nouns in the *The Oldman and the Sea, A Farewell to Arms*, and their Indonesian versions. The data are analyzed by using comparing technique and interactive model. Based on the analysis, the findings are as follows: (a) nouns in the two novels are translated into verbs, verb phrases, clauses, adjectives, functional word-nya, nouns, compound nouns, noun phrases, plural nouns into singular, singular nouns into plural nouns, nouns are adopted, and

nouns are not translated; (b) the translations are accurate although there are some translation shifts; and (c) there are some differences and similarities of nouns category shifts in the two novels. The other previous study is done by Cipto (UMS, 2013) in her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in a Novel **Unearthly** by Cynthia Hand and Its Translation into **Unearthly***. The researcher uses documentation in collecting data and the data were analyzed using comparing method. Mostly the data found by the writer is equivalent translation. From 188 data of translational shift in the novel, 171 data of noun phrase or 91% belong to equivalent translation and 9% or 17 data of noun phrase belong to non-equivalent translation. From the percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of noun phrase in *Unearthly*'s novel and its translation is equivalence. There are similarities between the previous study and this research. First, the study is about translation. And the second, the study is about noun phrase as the object. But the result of the study is different because the object and subject are different where the writer describes the readability too.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate to this study. Meetham and Hudson (1972: 10) states that translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language. In translation is found translation shift. Catford (1965) explains that:

Translation shift relies on his distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organisation of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translation of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift, of which there are two major types: level shifts and category shifts.

Translation shift is divided into two major: level shifts and category shifts. A category shift is divided into: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. Nida (1964) in Lea Cyrus (2009: 93) provided a proper definition of translation shifts, they states that "The translation shift nevertheless play a central role in his

approach. His background lies in missionary bible translation, so he had to deal with languages that were significantly different from English.”

Nida (1964: 159) states:

One of his key concepts is that of dynamic equivalence: the translation should be formulated in such a way that it evokes a receptor response that is substantially the same as that of the original receptors. This aim can be achieved by “complete naturalness of expression”, i.e. the translation should ideally read like an original of the target language. This equivalence of receptor response precedence over any equivalence of form, which entails that it is necessary for the translator to apply certain “techniques of adjustment” during the translation process. These techniques fall into three main categories: additions, subtractions, and alterations.

Translation equivalent in here means that there is a shift in source language and then translated into transfer language, both of them have equivalent in the meaning. In translation, there is subtitling as the branch of translation studies. According to Thompson (2000) subtitle is a printed translation of the dialogue of a source language audio visual shown at the bottom of the screen.

The qualified translation has 3 aspects, there are an accurate aspect, an acceptable aspect, and readable aspect (Nababan, 2012:44). In translation, the meaning of readability is not only in readability of source language but also in readability of target language. Dealing with Nababan (2012: 50-51) that there are three quality instruments of translation. The first part is the translation category. The second part is the score or number with a scale of 1 to 3, which is sorted by the inverted a pyramid. If the quality of translation is high, the higher score or number will be obtained. While, if the quality of translation is low, the lower score or number will be obtained. The third part is the qualitative parameter of each parts of the translation category. Based on Nababan (2012: 50-51) the classifications of the readability score are score 3 for the word that has a meaning that the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understand by the readers, score 2 for generally, translation can be understood by the readers but there are parts that is should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation, score 1 for translation is difficult to understand by the readers.

Translation also consists of translation equivalent. Equivalent shift in here means that “Basically equivalent has to formulate in such a way that it evokes a receptor response that is substantially the same as that of the original receptor” Nida in Lea Cyrus (2009: 93).

Related to this object of the study, noun phrase, Morley (2000: 53) states that noun phrase is the nominal phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword. The chief elements of noun phrase are: pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier. Determiners (such as the, a, some, those) meanwhile the modifiers which precede the headword are called the pre-modifiers, and those which follow the head are called post-modifiers (Greenbaum and Nelson; 1982: 48). They are some possible of the function of noun phrase, they are: subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, and adverb. According to Greenbaum and Nelson (1982: 48) that the types of noun phrase are: pre-modifier + headword, determiner + pre-modifier + headword, headword + post-modifier, determiner + headword + post-modifier, pre-modifier + headword + post-modifier, determiner + pre-modifier + headword + post-modifier, pre-determiner + determiner + headword, pre-determiner + headword. In other side, Alwi (2003: 162) also states that phrase is a language that is formed by two words or more where noun as a headword but this is not clause. Based on the construction, phrase consists of headword and modifier as a complement of its phrase. In Indonesian linguistic form, Indonesian noun phrase also has some variations. Alwi (2003: 251-254) that noun phrase has some rules such as noun + noun, noun + demonstrative (*ini/ itu*), noun + adjective, noun + pronoun, noun + *yang* + adjective, noun + verb, number + noun, noun + preposition, and noun + adverb.

B. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify the noun and noun phrase subtitling variations and also to analysis the readabilities of noun phrase subtitling variations found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The objects of study is the *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitling. The data used in this study are clauses and sentences consisting noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. In this study, the writer uses documentation, questionnaire, and

interviewing as the processing of method of collecting data after that open questionnaire to the three raters and also interview. Then, the writer compares the English and Indonesian script to analyzing the data.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

From the analysis data, the writer gets 674 data noun phrase. 674 data noun phrase subtitling has their variations and readabilities. It can be explained below:

1. Noun Phrase Subtitling Variation

They are divided into 6 types of noun phrases, then it is elaborated as follows:

1.1 Noun Phrase type 1

NP1 Subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%. The variations of NP1 are divided to be NP1 translated into NP_a, NP_b, NP_c, NP_d, NP_e, NP_g, NP_h, NP_i, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, pronoun, number, and untranslated. The explanation of the variation is as follow:

1.1.1 NP1 Translated into NP_a (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Noun)

There are 74 data or 10.8% of NP1 translated into NP_a. NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword, then NP_a is formed by noun + the other noun which related to each other. The example of NP1 translated into NP_a is as follows:

0039/TMBI3/TL3/NP1/NP_a/SS

SL: Anyway, he said you could stay here for **the summer**.

TL: Jadi, dia bilang paman bisa tinggal disini selama *musim panas*.

In the sentence above the noun phrase **the summer** is translated into *musim panas*. **The summer** is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. **the** in here as determiner as pre-modifier then the headword is **summer**. The meaning *musim panas* is NP_a formed by noun+ noun that related to the other noun. The word *musim* is noun, while *panas* is also noun that is related to *musim*. The function of this noun phrase in this sentence is as adverb of time. There is a translation structure shift in that data where element *the* is deleted from source language in the target language. The structure of English and Indonesia changed as well.

1.1.2 NP1 Translated into NPb (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Demonstrative)

There are 42 data or 6.1% belongs to the type of NP1 translated into NPb. This type consists of NP1, pre-modifier + headword, which is translated into NPb which is formed by noun + demonstrative such as *ini* and *itu*. The sample of this type is:

1435/TMBI89/TL89/NP1/NPb/SS

SL: I'm gonna miss **this place**.

TL: Aku akan merindukan *tempat ini*.

Based on the data, there is NP1 translated into NPb, where the word **this place** is translated into *tempat ini*. **This place** is NP1 formed by pre-modifier + headword, **this** is as pre-modifier and **place** as headword. *Tempat ini* is NPb marked by noun + demonstrative. *Tempat* as noun, then *ini* as demonstrative. The function of that noun phrase in that sentence is as an object. The data above is a translation structure shift because the word *this* located before headword in source language move to after headword in target language.

1.1.3. NP1 Translated into NPc (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adjective)

NP3 consists of noun + adjective where the adjective follows noun as a head. The variation of NP1 can be classified to NP1 translated into NPc. The writer finds 8 data or 1.1% belong to this type. The example is:

0625b/TMBI40/TL40/NP1/NPc/SS

SL: Train robber and **faithful sidekick**.

TL: Perampok kereta dan *kaki tangan terpercaya*.

That sentence implicates NP1 is translated into NPc. **Faithful sidekick** is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword where the pre-modifier is *faithful* as adjective and **sidekick** as headword. *kaki tangan terpercaya* is NPc formed by noun + adjective. It consists *kaki tangan* as noun and *terpercaya* as an adjective. That data consists of translation structure shift because the position

of headword and modifier in source language is disposition with the target language. The function of that noun phrase is as subject.

1.1.4. NP1 Translated into NPd (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Pronoun)

The other variation of NP1 is translated into NPd. This variation is found in 113 data or 16.4%. NPd is shaped by noun + pronoun. That variation can be sampled:

0115a/TMBI8/TL8/NP1/NPd/SS

SL: Stuff **your ideas** in the suggestion box on your way out.

TL: Masukkan *ide kamu* di kotak saran di luar.

The data above includes NP1 translated into NPd. The NP1 source language is **your ideas** formed by pre-modifier + headword. As pre-modifier is **your** as possessive adjective and as a headword is **ideas** as noun. The noun phrase here is translated into NPd marked by noun + pronoun. In target language it becomes *ide kamu*, where it is separated to be *ide* as noun, then *kamu* as a pronoun. That noun phrase is categorized to a translation structure shift because it occurs in the graphological changes. The function of that noun phrase is subject.

1.1.5. NP1 Translated into NPe (pre-modifier + H→Noun + yang + Adjective)

NP1 can be translated into NPe. The variation of NP1 changes into noun + yang + adjective. The word *yang* is inserted to noun when the noun is followed by adjective without any modifier. This is found 16 data or 2.3% belong to this variation. The example of this variation occurs in the data:

0054/TMBI4/TL4/NP1/NPe/SS

SL: Well, I'm sure she'll be **good firefighter** someday.

TL: Aku yakin ia akan jadi *pemadam kebakaran yang hebat* suatu hari.

The noun phrase above is NP1 translated into NPe. **Good firefighter** belongs to NP1 which is formed by pre-modifier + headword, where the pre-modifier is an adjective, **good**, and as a headword is **firefighter** as a noun. It is translated into NPe formed by noun + *yang* + adjective to be *pemadam*

kebakaran yang hebat which *pemadam kebakaran* as noun, *hebat* as adjective, and the word *yang* is inserted because there is not any modifier else. The sample above consists of translation structure shift because the structure of source language and target language is different in graphological changed. The function is subject complement.

1.1.6. NP1 Translated into NPg (pre-modifier + H→Number + Noun)

NP1 is translated into NPg is the other variation of noun phrase type 1. The writer finds 25 data or 3.6% NP1 translated into NPg. NPg consists of number + noun where the number can be placed as modifier of its noun. This variation finds in the data:

0105/TMBI7/TL7/NP1/NPg/~

SL: And I can't hold down **two jobs** at once.

TL: Dan aku tak bisa melakukan *dua pekerjaan* sekaligus.

NP1 in source language is **two jobs**. It is translated into NPg in target language as *dua pekerjaan*. NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword where **two** is pre-modifier and **jobs** as the headword. In target language NPg is formed by noun + number where as noun is **pekerjaan**, and as number is **dua**. **Dua** in here is also as modifier of its noun itself. The function is direct object. The noun phrase and its translation above are not classified in any shift because the graphological does not change.

1.1.7. NP1 Translated into NPh (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Preposition)

The writer finds 11 data or 1.6% of the variation NP1 translated into NPh. NPh is formed by noun + preposition. Preposition is part of modifier of noun. It can not be changed like the other kinds of modifier in noun. The variation is following:

0480c/TMBI31/TL31/NP1/NPh/SS

SL: I like the way the letters bite into **the paper**.

TL: Aku suka cara huruf menempel *di kertas*.

The paper is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword, translated into NPh formed by noun + preposition, *di kertas*. The word **the** is pre-modifier and **paper** as headword. It is translated become *di kertas* which is *di* as preposition and *kertas* as noun. The word *di* in word *di kertas* can not be changed in the other position. The sample above consists of translation structure shift because the structure of source language and target language is different in graphological. It has function as direct object.

1.1.8. NP1 Translated into NP_i (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adverb)

NP_i is formed by noun + adverb. And NP1 can also be translated into NP_i. The writer finds 4 data or 0.5% in this variation and analyzes this sample as follows:

0032/TMBI2/TL2/NP1/NP_i/SS

SL: Does it have **indoor plumbing**?

TL: Apa ada *pipa air di dalam*?

The noun phrase above is NP1 as **indoor plumbing** translated into NP_i as *pipa air di dalam*. NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword, while NP_i is formed by noun + adverb. **Indoor** is noun as pre-modifier and **plumbing** is noun as headword. In its translation to be *pipa air di dalam*. *Pipa air* is noun and *di dalam* is as adverb where *di dalam* is adverb of place of the word *pipa air*. The sample above consists of translation structure shift because the structure of source language and target language is different in graphological change. The function of that noun phrase is as object.

1.1.9. NP1 Translated into noun (pre-modifier + H→Noun)

The noun phrase is also translated into another phrase, that is noun. There are 166 data or 24.2% belong to NP1 translated into noun. The example occurs this variation is:

0002/TMBI1/TL1/NP1/N/LS

SL: It's ash from **the fire**.

TL: Abu dari *kebakaran*.

The fire is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword then translated into noun, *kebakaran*. The word **the** is determiner as pre-modifier and **fire** is a noun as headword. *Kebakaran* is translation of **the fire** belong to noun. The function of that noun phrase is as complement. It consists of translation level shift because the level of noun phrase to be noun changes.

1.1.10. NP1 Translated into verb (pre-modifier + H→Verb)

There are 12 data or 1.7% NP1 translated into verb. It is pre-modifier + headword can become the other level of shift in translation. The case of this variation finds as follows:

0750/TMBI48/TL48/NP1/V/LS

SL: No. Mr. Wildhorn's going to favor us with **a song**.

TL: Tidak. Tn. Wildhorn mau *bernyanyi* untuk kita.

The word **a song** is NP1 implicated from pre-modifier + headword. It can be translated into verb. As NP1 is **a song**. The word **a** is pre-modifier, **song** is headword. That is translated into verb as *bernyanyi*. *Bernyanyi* is a verb composed of the word *nyanyi* and prefix *ber-*. There is translation level shift in that case because the level is different. The function of that is prepositional complement.

1.1.11. NP1 Translated into adverb (pre-modifier + H→Adverb)

The other variation of NP1 is also translated into adverb. A lot of kinds of adverb itself, such as adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, and the other else. 7 data or 1% are found in this variation. The sample of NP1 is translated into adverb:

0011/TMBI1/TL1/NP1/Adv/LS

SL: He lives here **full-time**.

TL: Dia *selalu* tinggal disini.

Full-time is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. The pre-modifier is **full** as adverb, then **time** as noun as headword. It is translated into adverb to be *selalu*. That noun phrase consists of a translation level shift because the

level of word, from phrase to be adverb change. The function of noun phrase in that sentence is as complement.

1.1.12. NP1 Translated into adjective (pre-modifier + H→Adjective)

Adjective is the other translation of NP1. The writer finds 9 data or 1.3% NP1 translated into adjective. Adjective is one kind of open classes word. The following is an example of NP1 translated into adjective such as:

1572/TMBI96/TL96/NP1/Adj/LS

SL: Melanie is such **a freak**.

TL: Melanie sangat *aneh*.

A freak is NP1 formed by pre-modifier + headword. **A** is a determiner as pre-modifier, **freak** is a noun as headword. It is translated into *aneh*. The word *aneh* belongs to adjective. The noun phrase above consists of translation level shift because the kind of phrase to be adjective is different. The function of that noun phrase is as complement.

1.1.13. NP1 Translated into pronoun (pre-modifier + H→Pronoun)

Pronoun is one of kinds of NP1 Subtitling variation. The writer finds the data that translated from NP1 into pronoun. There are 2 data or 0.3% belong to this. The sample of this variation as follows:

0267/TMBI18/TL18/NP1/Pronon/LS

SL: Uh, I didn't know **the man**.

TL: Aku tak kenal *dia*.

Based on the data above, **the man** is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. **the** is determiner as pre-modifier and **man** is noun as headword. *Dia* is translation of **the man**. *Di* belongs to pronoun. The noun phrase above is translation level shift, where the phrase changed into pronoun. It has function as indirect object in that sentence.

1.1.14. NP1 Translated into number (pre-modifier + H→Number)

NP1 is translated into number is the previous variation. The variation of NP1 translated into number finds 3 data or 0.4%. It can be found in the data as follows:

0837/TMBI53/TL53/NP1/Numb/LS

SL: Then **no one** knows I'm Carl.

TL: Agar *tak ada* yang tahu aku Carl.

No one is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. **No** in here is as pre-modifier and **one** as noun as headword. It is translated into number as *tak ada*. The noun phrase above consists of translation level shift because phrase changes into number. The function of noun phrase in that sentence is as subject.

1.1.15. NP1 is untranslated (pre-modifier + H→Untranslated)

There are 21 data or 3% consists of NP1 untranslated. The last variation of NP1 is untranslated. It means that the NP1 in source language is not translated in target language. The case of this variation seems like the data below:

0779b/TMBI49/TL49/NP1/Untranslated

SL: Did your Jubal McLaws ever love **a woman**?

TL: Apa Jubal McLaws-mu pernah jatuh cinta?

A woman is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. **a** is determiner as pre-modifier, then **woman** is noun as headword. That noun phrase is not translated in target language. The writer does not find the translation in target language. The function of that noun phrase is as an indirect object.

1.2 Noun Phrase type 2

NP2 Subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%. Noun phrase type 2 is implicated from determiner + pre-modifier + headword. This type has some kind variations. The variations are NP2 translated into NP_a, NP_b, NP_c, NP_d, NP_e, NP_f, NP_g, NP_i, noun, verb, adjective, and untranslated.

1.2.1 NP2 Translated into NP_a (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun+Noun)

The first variation of NP2 is being NP_a. The writer finds 42 data or 6.1% consists of this variation. NP2 is formed by determiner + pre-modifier +

head. NP2 can be translated to NP_a which is marked by noun + noun. The writer finds the data belong to that variation such as:

0115b/TMBI8/TL8/NP2/NP_a/SS

SL: Stuff your ideas in **the suggestion box** on your way out.

TL: Masukkan idemu di *kotak saran* di luar.

The word **the suggestion box** is NP2 formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. **the** is determiner, **suggestion** is noun as pre-modifier, and **box** is a noun as headword. **the suggestion box** is translated into *kotak saran*. *Kotak saran* is NP_a marked by noun + noun. *Kotak* is noun as headword, and *saran* is noun as modifier. The function of noun phrase in the sentence is as direct object. That phrase is a translation structure shift because deleted element **the**, and also the structure of source language and target language changes.

1.2.2. NP2Translated into NP_b (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Demonstrative)

NP2 is translated into NP_b finds that there are 3 data or 0.4%. This type consists that NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword, is translated into NP_b which is formed by noun + demonstrative such as *ini* and *itu*. The example of this type is:

1468/TMBI90/TL90/NP2/NP_b/SS

SL: To what do I owe **this lovely intrusion**?

TL: Untuk apa *penyusupan ini*?

This lovely intrusion is NP2 implicated by determiner + post-modifier + headword. **this** is demonstrative as determiner, while **lovely** is as post-modifier, then **intrusion** is as headword. It is translated into *penyusupan ini* belong to NP_b. It is marked by noun + demonstrative, as noun is *penyusupan* and as demonstrative is *ini*. The noun phrase in this sentence has a function as predicate. It also has a translation structure shift because the graphology both of them changes.

1.2.3. NP2 Translated into NPc (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adjective)

NPc is formed by noun + adjective. In this variation, the writer finds 25 data or 3.6% belong to NP2 translated into NPc. The data can be seen as follows:

0021a/TMBI2/TL2/NP2/NPc/SS

SL: Hey, it's not that often that you see **a beautiful woman** on the roof.

TL: Hei, jarang kau melihat *wanita cantik* di atap.

A beautiful woman is NP2 marked by determiner + post-modifier + headword. It is classified by **a** as determiner, **beautiful** as adjective as pre-modifier, **woman** as noun as headword. Then, the noun phrase translated into *wanita cantik*. *Wanita cantik* is NPc classified by noun + adjective. *Wanita* is noun as noun or headword, then *cantik* is adjective as modifier. The function of this noun phrase is as a complement. Then, it consists of translation structure shift because deleted element **a** also the structure word in source and target language changes.

1.2.4. NP2 Translated into NPd (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Pronoun)

The other variation of NP2 is translated into NPd. NPd is shaped by noun + pronoun, meanwhile NP2 is formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. There are 21 data or 3.1%. That variation can be sampled:

0556b/TMBI36/TL36/NP2/NPd/SS

SL: What would you say if we extend a dinner invitation this evening to **our local author**.

TL: Bagaimana kalau kita mengundang makan malam *tetangga kita*.

Our local author is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this case, **our** is determiner, **local** is adjective as pre-modifier, and then **author** is noun as headword. It is translated into *tetangga kita* formed by noun + pronoun. As noun is *tetangga*, and as pronoun is *kita*. The function of this noun phrase is an object. It also has translation structure shift because the structure word in source and target language changes.

1.2.5. NP2 Translated into NPe (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + *yang* + Adjective)

NP2 can be translated into NPe. The variation of NP2 changes into noun + *yang* + adjective. The word *yang* is inserted to noun when the noun is followed by adjective without any modifier. This is found 14 data or 2% belong to this variation. The example of this variation occurs in the data:

0033/TMBI2/TL2/NP2/NPe/SS

SL: It's **a nice place**.

TL: Ini *tempat yang bagus*.

A nice place is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this case, **a** is determiner, **nice** is adjective as pre-modifier, and then **place** is noun as headword. It is translated into *tempat yang bagus* formed by noun + *yang* + adjective. As noun is *tempat*, then it is adding element *yang* as conjunction, and as adjective is *bagus*. The function of this noun phrase is an object. It also has translation structure shift because the structure word in source and target language changes.

1.2.6. NP2 Translated into NPf (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun+ Verb)

NP2 is translated into NPf is the other variation of noun phrase type 2. The writer finds 2 data or 0.3% NP2 translated into NPf. NPf consists of noun + verb where the verb can be placed as modifier of its. This variation finds in the data:

1360a/TMBI85/TL85/NP2/NPf/SS

SL: When **a drunk driver** ran a red light...

TL: Saat *pengendara mabuk* menabrak lampu merah...

A drunk driver is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier+ headword. **a** is determiner, while **drunk** is noun as pre-modifier, and then **driver** is as headword is noun. It is translated into *pengendara mabuk*. The word *pengendara* in here is noun and *mabuk* is verb or post-modifier. The function of that noun phrase is as subject. Then, it also has a translation structure shift

because the structure of source and target language is different. There is deletion element **a**, and graphology changes.

1.2.7. NP2 Translated into NPg (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Number + Noun)

NP2 is translated into NPg is the other variation of noun phrase type 2. The writer finds 10 data or 1.4% NP2 translated into NPg. NPg consists of noun + number where the number can be placed as modifier of its noun. This variation finds in the data:

0458/TMBI30/TL30/NP2/NPg/SS

SL: You know **a lot of good words** cause you write stories.

TL: Kau tahu *banyak kata* karna kau menulis buku.

Based on the sentence above is found that **a lot of good words** is NP2, which marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. Then the analysis of its divided into **a lot of** is determiner, **good** is adjective as pre-modifier, then **words** is noun as headword. That is translated into *banyak kata* belong to NPg consists of number + noun. As noun is *kata*, then *banyak* in here as number.

1.2.8. NP2 Translated into NP_i (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adverb)

NP2 can be translated into NP_i. The variation of NP2 changes into noun + adverb. This is found 3 data or 0.4% belong to this variation. The example of this variation occurs in the data:

1375/TMBI86/TL86/NP2/NP_i/SS

SL: **a nine year-old girl** named Finnegan O'Neil

TL: *Anak berumur 9 tahun* bernama Finnegan O'Neil

A none year-old girl is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this phrase, **a** is as a determiner, while **nine year-old** is as an adverb, and **girl** is as headword. That is translated into *anak berumur 9 tahun*. It is NP_i marked by noun + adverb, where as noun is *anak* and as adverb is *berusia 9 tahun*. The noun phrase above has a function as subject. Then, it has

translation structure shift because deleted element **a** and also the structure of source and target language changes.

1.2.9. NP2 Translated into noun (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun)

NP2 is translated into noun is the other variation of noun phrase type 2. The writer finds 8 data or 1.2% NP2 translated into noun. This variation finds in the data:

0175/TMBI12/TL12/NP2/N/LS

SL: If one of **the local bitches** is in heat,

TL: Jika salah satu *wanita* disini kepanasan,

Based on the sentence above, the noun phrase type 2 is **the local bitches** which is marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In here, the word **a** as determiner, **local** is noun as pre-modifier, and **bitches** is noun as headword. That phrase translated into *wanita* belongs to noun. The function of that noun phrase in sentence is as subject. Then, it also has a translation level shift because the class word of source and target language is difference changes.

1.2.10. NP2 Translated into verb (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Verb)

There are 2 data or 0.3% NP2 translated into verb. It is determine + pre-modifier + headword can become the other level of shift in translation. The case of this variation finds as follows:

0117a/TMBI8/TL8/NP2/V/LS

SL: And when you do, you'll find me dead by **my own hand**, a smoking Navy Colt Revolver by my side, and a note of farewell, to no one in particular.

TL: Saat kau melakukannya, kau akan menemukanmu mati *bunuh diri*, Revolver Angkatan Laut di sisiku, dan catatan selamat tinggal, bukan untuk siapa-siapa.

My own hand is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this case, the determiner is **my**, then as pre-modifier is **own** belongs to possessive adjective, and as headword is **hand** belong to noun. That noun phrase translated into *bunuh diri*. *Bunuh diri* is verb. The noun phrase has

function as direct object. It consists of translation level shift because the phrase changes into verb.

1.2.11. NP2 Translated into adjective (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Adjective)

Adjective is the other translation of NP2. The writer finds 2 data or 0.3% NP2 translated into adjective. Adjective is the one kind of open classes word. The example NP2 translated into adjective such as:

0847/TMBI53/TL53/NP2/Adj/LS

SL: **A good portion** of which I've invested with Mahmoud.

TL: *Cukup* untuk kuinvestasikan pada Mahmoud.

Based on the sentence above, the noun phrase type 2 is **a good portion** formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. It consists of **a** as determiner, **good** as pre-modifier, and **portion** as headword. Then, it is translated into *cukup* where the word *cukup* belongs to adjective. The translation shift of that is level shift because the noun phrase in source language changes into verb in target language. It has function as an adverb.

1.2.12. NP2 is untranslated (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Untranslated)

There is 1 datum or 0.1% consisting of NP2 untranslated. The last variation of NP2 is untranslated. It means that the NP2 in source language is not translated in target language. The case of this variation seems like the data below:

0990/TMBI62/TL62/NP2/~

SL: What the hell's he doing in there in **the first place**?

TL: Apa yang ia lakukan disana?

The first place is NP marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. **The** is determiner, then **first** is noun as pre-modifier, and **place** is noun as headword. That noun phrase is not translated in target language. The writer does not find the translation in target language. The function of that noun phrase is as an indirect object.

1.3. Noun Phrase type 3

NP3 Subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%. The noun phrase type 3 is formed by head + post-modifier. This type can be translated into some variation, such as into NPe, NP_i, and adjective. The explanation of each variation as follows:

1.2.1 NP3 Translated into NPe (H + post-modifier → Noun + yang + Adjective)

1 datum or 0.1% is found that includes to NP3 translated into NPe. NPe consists of noun + yang + adjective where the NP3 itself consists of headword + post-modifier. The case occurs in the data below:

0646/TMBI41/TL41/NP3/NPe/SS

SL: Just bring her **something nice**.

TL: Bawakan saja *sesuatu yang bagus*.

Something nice is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. In here, **something** is noun as headword, then **nice** is adjective as post-modifier. The noun phrase above translated into *sesuatu yang bagus* where indicated NPe. *Sesuatu* is noun which adding element *yang*, then *bagus* is as adjective. The translation shift of that is structure shift because the source and target language are different position. It has function as direct object in the sentence.

1.3.2. NP3 Translated into NP_i (H + post-modifier → Noun + Adverb)

This variation finds that there is 2 data or 0.3% belong to this. NP_i consists of noun + adverb. The case of this variation can be seen in the below:

0418/TMBI27/TL27/NP3/NP_i/SS

SL: and define them for me by **dinner Friday**.

TL: dan menjelaskannya pada Ibu saat *makan malam hari Jumat*.

Dinner Friday is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. **Dinner** is noun as headword, then **friday** is noun as post-modifier. The noun phrase above translated into *makan malam hari Jumat* which is indicated NPe. *Makan malam* is noun, then *hari Jumat* is as adverb of time. It has function as adverb

of time in the sentence. The translation shift of that is structure shift because the source and target language are different position.

1.3.3. NP3 Translated into adjective (H + post-modifier → Adjective)

There are 2 data or 0.3% belonging to NP3 is translated into adjective. NP3 is marked by headword + post-modifier. The case of this type is:

0004/ TMBI1/TL1/NP3/Adj/LS

SL: It's **rent-free**.

TL: Sewanya *gratis*.

Rent-free is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. It consists **rent** as headword and **free** as an adjective as post-modifier. Then, that is translated into *gratis* belongs to adjective. The noun phrase above has a function as a complement. The translation shift of that is level shift because the phrase is changed into adjective.

1.4. Noun Phrase type 4

NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%. Noun phrase type 4 is formed by determiner + headword + post-modifier. This type can be translated into NP_a and noun only.

1.4.1. NP4 translated into NP_a (determiner + H + post-modifier → Noun + Noun)

3 data or 0.4% are found belonging to this variation. In this case, the NP4 is translated into NP_a. NP4 itself is formed of determiner + headword + post-modifier. In other side, NP_a is formed by noun + noun. The case is as follow:

0499a/TMBI32/TL32/NP4/NP_a/SS

SL: **The Liberty Mutual insurance conglomerate** out of a million dollars.

TL: *Liberty Reksadana asuransi konglomerat* lebih dari sejuta dolar.

The Liberty Mutual insurance conglomerate is NP4 formed by determiner + headword + post-modifier. In this case, **the** is as determiner, **Liberty Mutual insurance** is headword which it is separated into **Liberty Mutual** as name of the **insurance**, while **insurance** itself is noun as headword. Then,

conglomerate is noun as post-modifier. It is translated into *Liberty Reksadana asuransi konglomerat* where it belongs to NP_a marked by noun + noun. The noun is *Liberty Reksadana asuransi*, then *konglomerat* as other noun as post-modifier. The noun phrase above belongs to translation structure shift because the graphology changes and the position of noun phrase in source and target language is different. It has function as subject in the sentence.

1.4.2. NP₄ translated into noun (determiner + H + post-modifier→Noun)

The noun phrase is also translated into another phrase, that is noun. There are 1 datum or 0.1% belong to NP₄ translated into noun. The example occurs this variation is:

0115c/TMBI8/TL8/NP₄/N/LS

SL: Stuff your ideas in the suggestion box on **the way out**.

TL: Masukkan idemu di kotak saran di *luar*.

The way out is NP₄ marked by determiner + headword + post-modifier. **The** is determiner, **way** is noun as headword, then **out** is post-modifier. The translation is *luar* that belongs to noun. The translation shift of that is level shift because the level of source and target language different. It has function as an adverb of place in the sentence.

1.5. Noun Phrase type 7

NP₇ subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%. The next variation of noun phrase is noun phrase type 7. It is formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. In this case, NP₇ can be translated into NP_b, NP_d, NP_g, noun, verb, and adverb. For further explanation, it is separated into:

1.5.1. NP₇ Translated into NP_b (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Noun + Demonstrative)

The type of NP₇ translated into NP_b finds that there is 1 datum or 0.1%. This type consists that NP₇, pre-determiner + determiner + headword,

is translated into NPb which is formed by noun + demonstrative such as *ini* and *itu*. The sample of this type is:

1112/TMBI69/TL69/NP7/NPb/SS

SL: Wow... Look at **all this stuff**.

TL: Lihat *barang-barang ini*.

All this stuff belongs to NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. It is classified that **all** as pre-determiner, **this** as determiner, and **stuff** as headword. That is translated into *barang-barang ini* where it belongs to NPb which marked by noun + demonstrative. As noun is *barang-barang* and as demonstrative or post-modifier is *ini*. This noun phrase has a translation structure shift because the structure of source and target language changes position.

1.5.2. NP7 Translated into NPd (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Noun + Pronoun)

The other variation of NP7 is translated into NPd. This variation finds 2 data or 0,3%. NPd is shaped by noun + pronoun. That variation can be sampled:

0756/TMBI48/TL48/NP7/NPd/SS

SL: Mmm, I would leave **all our windows** open

TL: Aku pasti akan membiarkan *semua jendela kita* terbuka...

All our windows is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. **all** is as pre-determiner, **our** is possessive adjective as determiner, and **windows** is noun as headword. That is translated into *semua jendela kita* indicated noun + pronoun. As noun or headword is *semua jendela*, then *kita* as pronoun. The function of that noun phrase is as an object. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changed.

1.5.3. NP7 Translated into NPg (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Number + Noun)

Pre-determiner + determiner + headword also can translated into noun + number. In the variation it is called NP7 translated into NPg. It is found that there are 4 data or 0.5% indicate this variation. The example can be seen as follows:

0014a/TMBI1/TL1//NP7/NPg/SS

SL: Fill up **all the pots** with water and bring it on the front porch.

TL: Isi *semua panci* dengan air dan bawa ke teras depan.

All the pots is NP7 marked by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. It consists of **all** as pre-determiner, **the** as determiner, and **pots** as headword. in target language it becomes *semua panci* indicated noun + number. Where as noun is *panci*, then as number or pre-modifier is *semua*. It occurs translation structure shift because the position of source and target language of noun phrase changes. It also has a function as subject in this sentence.

1.5.4. NP7 Translated into noun(pre-determiner + determiner + H→Noun)

The noun phrase is also translated into another phrase, that is noun. There is 1 datum or 0.1% belong to NP7 translated into noun. The example of this variation is:

0001a/ TMBI1/TL1/NP7/N/LS

SL: What is **all that crap** on the windshield?

TL: *Kotoran* apa di kaca depan itu?

All that crap is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. **all** is as pre-determiner, **that** is possessive adjective as determiner, and **crap** is noun as headword. That is translated into *kotoran* formed by noun. The function of that noun phrase is as subject. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changes.

1.5.5. NP7 Translated into verb (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Verb)

There is 1 datum or 0,1% NP7 translated into verb. It is pre-modifier + determiner + headword can become the other level of shift in translation. The case of this variation is as follows:

0252/TMBI17/TL17/NP7/V/LS

SL: In the future, you will politely decline **all such invitations**.

TL: Lain kali, kau harus menolak secara sopan jika ia *mengajaknya*.

All such basketball is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. **all** is as pre-determiner, **such** is as determiner, and **invitations** is noun as headword. That is translated into *mengajaknya* which it belongs to verb. It has *mengajak* as headword and suffix *-nya*. The function of that noun phrase is as object. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changes.

1.5.6. NP7 translated into adverb (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Adverb)

The other variation of NP7 is also translated into adverb. A lot of kinds of adverb itself, such as adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, and the other else. 1 datum or 0.1% are found in this variation. Which one is the sample of NP7 translated into adverb:

0339b/TMBI22/TL22/NP7/Adv/LS

SL: So now my mom says we have to live here **all the time**.

TL: Jadi sekarang Ibuku bilang kami harus tinggal disini *selamanya*.

All the time is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. In this case, **all** is as pre-determiner, **the** is possessive adjective as determiner, and **time** is noun as headword. That is translated into *selamanya*. *Selamanya* is adverb of time. The function of that noun phrase is as adverb of time. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changes.

1.6. Noun Phrase type 8

NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. Noun phrase type 8 can be translated into NPb, NPg, NPh, and number. This type is formed by pre-determiner + headword. The detail of this variation as follows:

1.6.1. NP8 Translated into NPb (pre-determiner + H→Noun + Demonstrative)

The writer only finds 1 datum or 0.1% belonging to this variation. NP8 is translated into NPb. It means pre-determiner + headword is translated into noun + demonstrative (*ini* or *itu*). The case finds in data above:

1206c/TMBI75/TL75/NP8/NPb/SS

SL: Luke is the reason that I've been trying to get a hold of you **all summer**.

TL: Luke adalah alasan aku mencoba menghubungimu *musim panas ini*.

All belongs to pre-determiner and followed **summer** as headword. It is translated into *musim panas ini* where as noun is *musim panas* and *ini* as demonstrative. The case above is a translation structure shift because the graphology the source language and source language is different. The noun phrase has a function as adverb of time.

1.6.2. NP8 Translated into NPg (pre-determiner + H→Number + Noun)

Pre-determiner + headword also can translated into noun + number. In the variation it is called NP8 translated into NPg. It is found that there are 3 data or 0.4% indicate this variation. The example of that variation is:

1372/TMBI86/TL86/NP8/NPg/~

SL: **All doors** closed

TL: *Semua pintu* pun tertutup.

All doors is NP8 that formed by **all** as pre-determiner and **doors** as headword. That is translated into *semua pintu* that formed by *semua* as number and *pintu* as noun. The example above does not consist shift because the graphology both of them are same. The function of that noun phrase in the sentence is as subject.

1.6.3. NP8 Translated into NPh (pre-determiner + H→Noun + Preposition)

NPh is formed by noun + preposition. And this noun phrase type 8 can be translated into NPh. There are 2 data or 0.3%. They are as follows:

1421a/TMBI88/TL88/NP8/NPh/SS

SL: So I put **the little ones** in Dog Dave's bed.

TL: Jadi aku menaruh *si kecil* di ranjang anjing Dave.

As pre-determiner is the word **a little**, and followed **ones** as headword. That is translated into *si kecil*. *Si* as preposition and *kecil* as headword. There is a translation structure shift because the word **the** is deleted then the structure of source and target language change. The function is indirect object in this sentence.

1.6.4. NP8 Translated into number (pre-determiner + H→Number)

NP8 is translated into number is the last variation. The variation of NP8 translated into number finds 1 datum or 0,1%. It can be found in the data as follows:

0179/TMBL13/TL13/NP8/Numb/LS

SL: **One more thing**: no farting.

TL: *Satu lagi*, tak boleh buang angin.

One more thing is NP8 formed by pre-determiner + headword. It indicates that **one more** is as pre-determiner and **thing** as headword. In target language translated into *satu lagi* where it belongs to number. The function of this noun phrase is as complement. The noun phrase above has translation structure shift because the graphology change in source and target language.

2. Readability

Based on the noun phrase subtitling variations above, there is readability to measure the source language and target language. Mostly, from 674 data has readability score 2.9 Or 99.7%. NP1 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP2 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP3 subtitling variation has score 3, NP4 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP7 subtitling variation has score 2.8, and NP8 subtitling variation has score 3 in their readability. Based on the average of

the three raters 623 data or 92.4% belongs to high readability with parameter 2.7 – 3. In the parameter 2 – 2.6 finds 46 data or 6.8% is medium readability. Then, 5 data or 0.8% in parameter < 2 belongs to low readability.

D. Conclusion

Based on the result of analyzing data, the writer makes conclusion. There are 674 data based on the analysis. NP1 subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%, NP2 subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%, NP3 subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%, NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%, NP7 subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%, then NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. So, it finds 674 data or 100% in subtitling variation. Overall of the data has readability score 2.9. It can be proved by NP1 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP2 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP3 subtitling variation has score 3, NP4 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP7 subtitling variation has score 2.8, and NP8 subtitling variation has score 3 in their readability. Based on the average of the three raters 623 data or 92.4% belongs to high readability with parameter 2.7 – 3. In the parameter 2 – 2.6 finds 46 data or 6.8% is medium readability. Then, 5 data or 0.8% in parameter < 2 belongs to low readability.

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